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A REVISION OF *HAPLANTHODES* O.KUNTZE (ACANTHACEAE)

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Nees (1832) established *Haplanthus* Nees based on *H. tener* with two varieties, *H. tener* var. α *humilis* (presumably the typical element) and *H. tener* var. β *elongatus*; the former with "raceme terminali trifido" is typified by *Wallich* 7185 A [7185 B in K-WALL] and the latter, characterised by "racemes axillaribus terminalibusque quarternis ...." is typified by *Wallich* 7185 b and c [7185 a, C in K-WALL].

Nees (1847) added two more species *viz.* *H. tentaculata* (L.) Nees based on *Ruellia tentaculata* L. (1756) and *H. verticillata* (Roxb.) Nees based on *Justicia verticillata* Roxb. (1820). Subsequently, Wight (1850) described *Haplanthus neilgherryensis* based on the syntypes. "Neilgherries and Coorg jungles, *Munro, Jerdon*"

In 1867, T. Anderson described another species under *Haplanthus* Nees, *viz. H. plumosus* T. Anderson with "Concan, Stocks ! Law !" as syntypes. Simultaneously, he transferred *Haplanthus tener* Nees, the type species of *Haplanthus* Nees (1832) into the synonym of *Andrographis tenuiflora* T. Anders., but did not describe the taxon. His citations are :

> "*A. tenuiflora* T. Anders. [Sphalm. H. (= *Haplanthus*) for A. (= *Andrographis*)] ; *Justicia tenuiflora* Wall. Cat. 7185. *Haplanthus tener* Nab. E. in Wall. *l. c.* p. 115 *et* DC. *l. c.* 512 excl. var. β : Hab. In Collibus prope Prome, ad Taong Dong, Wall. Cat. 7185"

This specimen *Wallich* 7185 B from Tavoy and Prome (Burma) (K-WALL, microfiche CAL) bears an annotation *Andrographis tenuiflora* T. Anders. by (?) C. B. Clarke = *A. laxiflora* (Bl.) Lindau ex Hochr. (Sreemadhavan, 1969).

Since *Haplanthus* Nees, with its type species *H. tener* Nees, is transferred to the genus *Andrographis* Wall., (characterised by "Flowers in panicled, often unilateral racemes without axillary cladodes and with ciliate or setulose filaments), it cannot be utilised (Art. 48.1 of ICBN, 1978) to include *Haplanthus tentaculatus* (L.) Nees, *H. verticillata* (Roxb.) Nees, *H. neilgherryensis* Wight (1850) and *H. plumosa* T. Anders. (1867), [all of which are diagnosed by flowers clustered in the midst of numerous axillary, abortive branchlets reduced to spine-like cladodes terminated by 2-3 minute spinous points (reduced leaves) and flattened filaments]. O. Kuntze (1904) established, as permissible under Art. 72 ICBN 1972, *Haplanthodes* O. Kuntze as a substitute name for *Haplanthus* T. Anders. (1867), *non* Nees (1832) to include the latter group of species. The entries made by Kuntze (*l. c.*) read as follows :

> "263 : 93 *Haplanthodes* O K. 1902 Acanthaceae sp. 3., Ind. or. syn. *Haplanthus* Anderson 1867, "Nees" sed *non* Nees 1832. *Haplanthus* Lindau = *Petalidium*. *Haplanthus* Nees (1832) = *Andrographis*. *Haplanthus* Nees 1847, pp. Anders. 1867 = *Haplanthodes*",

Since Kuntze made no combinations in species rank and did not name the three of the four species of *Haplanthus* T. Anders. (1867), *non* Nees (1832), a lectotype species has to be chosen here (*see* below). Unaware of this fact, Sreemadhavan (1965) founded another substitute name (*nom. nov.*), *Bremekampia* Sreem., which is a superfluous renaming of *Haplanthus* T. Anders. (1867), *non* Nees (1832) and made combinations of four species with *Bremekampia* Sreem.

Santapau (1967) proposed conservation of *Haplanthus* Anderson (1867), against *Haplanthus* Nees (1832), *Haplanthodes* O. Kuntze (1904) and *Bremekampia* Sreem. (1965). The proposal failed (McVaugh, 1968) and the Committee for spermatophyta recommending acceptance of the correct name *Haplanthodes* O. Kuntze (1904), observed : "at this late date, to conserve *Haplanthus* in a sense contrary to that of the original author would not contribute to stability in nomenclature. As the name *Haplanthodes* is available and as it resembles *Haplanthus* in spelling and in sound, there would seem to be little objection to its retention"

Consequent on the rejection of the proposal for conservation, R. B. Majumdar (1971) made the four necessary combinations in *Haplanthodes* : *H. verticillata* (Roxb.) Majumdar, *H. neilgherryensis* (Wight) Majumdar, *H. tentaculata* (L.) Majumdar and *H. tentaculata* var. *plumosa* (T. Anders.) Majumdar.

A problem arose because in two cases Majumdar cited later publications rather than original publications of two basionyms : *Justicia verticillata* Roxb., Fl. Ind. 3 : 135. 1832, *not* Roxb. Fl. Ind. 1 : 135. 1820, and *Ruellia tentaculata* L. *Amoen. Acad.* 4 : 320. 1759, *not* L., in Turner Cent. II. Pl., p. 22. 1756. Article 32.2 is rather punitive in its provision that after, 1 Jan. 1953 ; a new combination is not validly published unless its basionym is "clearly indicated and *full and direct reference* to its author and *original publication* with page .... and date cited" Accordingly, it would appear that neither *H. verticillata*; nor *H. tentaculata* are validly published. However, the next sentence states that "Bibliographic errors of citation do not invalidate the publication of a new combination" In the new Code (ICBN 1978) a previous example involving a name, *Echinochloa muricata* (Beauv.) Fernald (1915), involving a new combination published before 1st January 1953, was deleted and a new example, *Trichipteris kalbreyeri* (Baker) Tryon (1970) was inserted clarifying that bibliographic errors, even if committed after 1 January 1953, do not invalidate new combinations.

There is another view : reference to *Amoen. Acad.* 4 : 320. 1759 for the combination *Haplanthodes tentaculata* (L.) R. B. Majumdar with *Ruellia tentaculata* L. as the basionym, should be classified also as a "bibliographic error" because *Amoenitates Academicae* (1749-90) represent merely *reprinted or revised versions* of independent publications of several dissertations (including Turner *Centuria Pl.* II : 22. 1756), submitted under the guidance of Linnaeus as "praesus" (Supervisor) and author (Stearn, 1957).

The Kew botanists, who maintain an extremely strict interpretation of Art. 33, consider the new example to be an error (to be deleted) and a violation of the 1 January 1953 deadline (*see* also Panigrahi & G. C. Das 1978). Nonetheless, the example is in the Code and we are advised to act in accordance with it. (D. H. Nicolson Pes. Comm. 10 Oct. 1979).

The specimens examined are in CAL except where otherwise indicated.

Haplanthodes O. Kuntze in Post and Kuntze, Lexicon Generum Phanerogamarum : 265. (1903) 1904; R. B. Majumdar, Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 25 : 76. 1971; Panigrahi and G.

C. Das in The Madras Herbarium 1853-1978, 125th Anniversary Souvenir : 43. 1978.

Lectotype sp. *Haplanthodes verticillata* (Roxb.) R. B. Majumdar, *l. c.* [= *Bremekampia verticillata* (Roxb.) Sreem. *nomen illegit.* cited by Sreemadhavan as the type species of *Bremekampia*] is selected here as the lectotype species.

Haplanthus T. Anders. in J. Linn. Soc. 9 : 502. 1867, *non* Nees in Wall. Plant. Asiat. Rar. 3 : 77. 115. 1832. Santapau and Henry. Dict. Fl. Pl. India : 1973.

Bremekampia Sreem. in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 6 : 323-324. 1964 (1965), *nomen superfl. illegit.*; Airy Shaw in Willis; Dict. Fl. Pl. Ferns : 161. 1973.

Erect or reclining *herbs*. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, entire. Cladodes of numerous abortive, reduced branchlets axillary and in false whorls and ending in spinous points (reduced leaves). *Flowers* axillary, surrounded by cladodes scattered along the stem and branches or collected in terminal spikes. *Bracts* and bracteoles small, linear-lanceolate; shorter than the calyx lobes. *Calyx* 5-partite; lobes linear-lanceolate, subequal. *Corolla* small, tubular, obscurely 2-lipped, imbricate; upper lip 2-fid, the lower obtusely 3-lobed. *Stamens* 2-shorter than the corolla, inserted below the throat; filaments flatened; anthers 2-celled; cells equal or subequal, connivent, dorsifixed; connective hairy behind. *Ovary* 2-celled; ovules 3-8 in each cell; style slender; *stigma* linear; *capsule* narrowly oblong, acute at apex, compressed at right angles to the septum, 6-16-seeded; *seeds*, slightly compressed, laterally densely hairy when moistened; hairs short.

Airy Shaw (1973) lists three of the genera of the family Acanthaceae as : *Haplanthodes* Kuntze, 1, Indomal.; *Haplanthus* Nees, 2, Indomal.; *Haplanthus* Nees ex Anders., = *Haplanthodes* Kuntze; *Bremekampia* Sreem., 3, India. Santapau and Henry (1973), on the other hand, treat these sets of generic names as : "*Bremekampia* Sreem. BBSI 6 : 323 (1964)—*see Haplanthus*" & "*Haplanthodes* O. Ktze. Willis : 518. (1966), *see Haplanthus*; *Haplanthus* T. And., FBI 4 : 506, species 3, India." In the light of the present treatment, Airy Shaw (1973) and Santapau & Henry (1973) need correction.

1a. Leaves ovate. Inflorescences in whorls at the nodal regions of the aerial branches; stem glandular hairy; cladodes stiff, stout, exceeding 1.5 cm in length, covered with glandular hairs and apex terminating in two spines; seeds more than 1 mm long :

  2a. Cladodes more or less vertically erect, up to 3.5 cm long, 4-5-ribbed, ending in two conspicuous spines; bracteoles longer than the calyx; capsules glabrous, seeds 2.5 mm long.

  1. *H. verticillata*

  2b. Cladodes tomentose with dense mats of short glandular hairs, recurved, up to 1.8 cm long, ending in two inconspicuous spines; bracteoles shorter than the calyx; capsules pubescent; seeds 1.5 mm long.

  2. *H. plumosa*

1b. Leaves obovate to elliptic-oblong. Inflorescences terminating the apices of branches; stem glabrescent or villous; cladodes slender or filiform, not exceeding 1.5 cm in length, smooth or shortly hairy and with apex shortly or inconspicuously bifid; seeds up to 1 mm long.

  3a. Leaves elliptic oblong, acuminate. Stem and branches glabrous; branches shorter than the leaves; cladodes filiform, erect, compact, shortly glandular hairy and ending in 2-short spines; capsules 6-16-seeded.

  3. *H. neilgherryensis*

  3b. Leaves obovate, sub-acute. Stem and branches villous, branches longer than the leaves; cladodes slender lax, curved towards the main axis, more or less glabrous; capsule pubescent, 8-seeded.

  4. *H. tentaculata*

Haplanthodes verticillata (Roxb.) R. B. Majumdar in Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 25

(1 & 2) : 76. 1971. *Justicia verticillata* Roxb. Fl. Ind. (ed. W. Carey) 1 : 135. 1820, *et* ed. 2, 1 : 135. 1832; Graham. Cat. Bombay Pl. 165. 1839. Type : India —Madhya Pradesh, Ujjain (Ougein), *Dr. Hunter s. n.* (not seen); *Haplanthus verticillata* (Roxb.) Nees in DC. Prodr. 11 : 513. 1847 (*'verticillaris'*); Dalzell & Gibson, Bombay Fl. 197. 1861; Anderson in Journ. Linn. Soc. 9 : 504. 1867; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4 : 506. 1884; Woodrow in Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 12 : 357. 1899; Cooke Fl. Pres. Bombay 2 : 375. 1904; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 2 : 1051. 1924; Santapau in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 200. 1967. *Bremekampia verticillata* (Roxb.) Sreem. in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 6 : 323. 1964 (1965).

Erect *herbs* up to 90 cm high; branches axillary, in fascicles, tetragonous, glabrous at the base, pubescent upward . *Cladodes* stout, erect, quadrangular, verticelled, up to 3.5 cm long, glandular hairs short and intermingled with patent long bristles and ending in 2 strong spinous teeth. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, apex attenuate, decurrent at base; upper surface pubescent, the lower glabrous except along the margin and the veins; veins 8-10 pairs, prominent beneath; petiole up to 6 cm long, winged. *Inflorescences* both axillary and terminal, all over the branches. *Flowers* subsessile, borne among the verticels; bracteoles finely pointed, longer than the calyx; *calyx* 1-3 mm long, divided almost to the base, puberolous, subulate. *Corolla* 15 mm long, tubular, 2-lipped; lobes 2-4 mm long, pubescent outside and dark lilac with darker lines, greenish white inside the throat. *Capsules* 12 mm long, glabrous, narrowly oblong, grooved, 8-seeded; seeds 2.5 mm long, 1 mm broad, oblong, yellowish brown, densely hairy when wet.

Notes : When the leaves fall off, the plants have a savage look.

Flowering : December.

Distribution : India (Southern & Central), endemic.

Specimens examined : RAJASTHAN : Mount Aboo, 915 m, 20 April, 1868, *Anon s. n.* (CAL 341453). MADHYA PRADESH : Saugar, *Jerdon s. n.* MAHARASHTRA : Nagpur Dt., 24 Jan. 1891, *Duthie* 10504; Lonavla, 610 m, April 1906, *Meebold* 4846 (CAL-341450); Mahabaleshwar, Miwar-Fizzarald ghat, 1106 m 19 Dec. 1950, *P. V. Bole* 179; Bombay, Matheran, 1 Jan. 1942, *Anon s. n.* (CAL 341448); Dhulia Dt., Forest areas near Mandis, Mandis khurd, Tembhwni, near Dhadgaon, 6 Mar. 1965, *R. D. Pataskor* 104146; Bombay, *Law, s. n.* (MH). Concan, *Law s. n.* TAMIL NADU : Annamallays, June 1859, *Beddome* 3 (MH). ANDHRA PRADESH : Bellary, Rajmundry, *Beddome s. n.* (MH).

Haplanthodes plumosa (T. Anders.) Panigrahi *et* G. C. Das, *comb. nov. Haplanthus plumosus* T. Anders. in Journ. Linn. Soc. 9 : 504. 1867. Syntypes : "Concan; *Stocks*; *Law*" *H. tentaculatus* (L.) Nees var. *plumosa* (T. Anders.) Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4 : 507. 1884; Santapau in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 16 : 200. 1967. *H. tentaculatus sensu* Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 2 : 376. 1904, *p. p. non* (L.) Nees, 1847. *Haplanthodes tentaculata* var. *plumosa* (T. Anders.) R. B. Majumdar in Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 25 (1 & 2) : 76. 1971. *Bremekampia tentaculata* (L.) Sreem. var. *plumosa* (T. Anders.) Sreem. in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 6 : 324. 1964 (1965).

Erect *herbs*, 60-90 cm high, woolly tomentose; *stem* subwoody, terete, leafless, branchlets tetragonous. *Cladodes* ± slender, quadrangular, *ca* 1.75 cm long, recurved, ending in 2 indistinctly differentiated spines. *Leaves* ovate, 5-20 × 2.5-7.0 cm, acute at apex, at base decurrent on a long petiole, sparsely pubescent, with profuse, short glandular hairs. Spikes, usually terminal on the branches. *Flowers* axillary, occasionally sessile ; bracts thin, slender, 1.3-2.3 cm long, glandular-viscous ; bracteoles shorter than the calyx. *Calyx*, short, 5-fid, *ca* 3 mm long, margin setose-ciliate ; apex aristate. *Corolla* glabrous, 4 mm long, infundibuliform ; lobes equal, blue to purple. *Stamens* 2, inserted ; filament short, ligulate ; anthers bilobed. *Capsules* glabrescent, *ca* 1 cm long, mucronulate, 8-seeded. *Seeds* 1.5 mm long.

Distribution : India (Maharashtra), endemic.

Ecology : In shady places in the forest and in dried up bed of a nala.

Specimens examined : MAHARASHTRA : Matheran, Apr. 1906, *Meebold* 4945 (CAL) ; Concan : *Stocks s. n.* (MH). Khandala (Battery Hills), 7 Mar. 1962, *R. S. Rao* 69754 (BSI). Pune Dt. : Ambarone Kate Puni forest on way to Kolaba, 2 Feb. 1964, *Venkata Reddi* 95949 (BSI).

Haplanthodes neilgherryensis (Wight) R. B. Majumdar in Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 25 (1 & 2) : 76. 1971. *Haplanthus neilgherryensis* Wight, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or. 4 : 7. t. 1556. 1850 ; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 2(6) : 1051. 1924 ; Santapau in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 16(1) : 200. 1967. Syntypes : "Neilgherries and Coorg jungles, *Munro, Jerdon*" *H. tentaculatus* (Wight) Nees in DC. Prodr. 11 : 513. 1847, *p. p. H. tentaculatus* Nees var. *neilgherensis* (Wight) C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4 : 507. 1884. *Bremekampia neilgherryensis* (Wight) Sreem. in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 6 : 323. 1964 (1965) ; Ramamurthy in Saldanha and Nicolson, Fl. Hassan Dist. (Karnataka) 546. 1976.

Erect or declining *herbs*, 30-45 cm high ; *stem* quadrangular, glabrescent, 2 or more branches spreading from each node almost horizontally and shorter than the leaves. *Leaves* ovate to elliptic, oblong, villous on the upper surface and glabrescent on the lower ; petiole 7 cm long, winged. Cladodes very slender, sub-quadrangular, needle-like, long white hairs ending in 2 or more spinous teeth. *Spikes* dense, erect and soft. *Flowers* whitish to blue to purple, in axils of bracts. Bracts linear, 2-3 toothed at the apex ; bracteoles minute, subtending the flowers. *Calyx* 5-parted, small, 3.5 mm long, setaceous, hispid. *Corolla* bright blue, subregular, 5-lobed. *Anthers* with a dense tuft of woolly pubescence on the back. *Capsules* 12 mm long, oblong-pubescent, 6-16-seeded. *Seeds ca* 1.0 mm long, rugose.

Note : Abundant, in shady places near old houses in villages.

Distribution : India (Maharashtra, Kerala), endemic.

Specimens examined : MAHARASHTRA : Matheran, *Anon s. n.* (CAL 341454). Thana Dt., Viligaon Res. For. 450 m, 5 June, 1968, *K. V. Billore* 116173 ; Pune Dt., Lonavla, 28 Mar. 1964, *B. Venkata Reddi* 97625. GOA : Tudal, Basare village, 21 Apr. 1963, *K. C. Kanodia* 88191 ; Kawaliya forest near Nandore—Vlapoi area, 22 Mar. 1964, *K. C. Kanodia* 96421. KERALA : South Malabar, Dhoni, 152 m, 21 Jan. 1910, *Fischer* 1643 ; *Beddome s. n.* (MH) 1865 ; *Beddome s. n.* (MH) ; 1866 ; *Beddome s. n.* (MH) ; Muddabidri, 15 Mar. 1915, *Anon* 11944 (MH).

Haplanthodes tentaculata (L.) R. B. Majumdar in Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 24 (1 & 2) : 76. 1971. *Ruellia tentaculata* L., in Tornes, Centuria II Pl. 22. 1756 ; *Amoen. Acad.* 4 : 320. 1759 ; Burm. f. Fl. Ind. 134. pl. 40. 1768 ; Willd. Sp. Pl. 3 : 368. 1801. Type : Habitat in India (LINN. 804-9 ; microfiche—CAL) *R. acidulata* Roth, Nov. Sp.

Pl. 301. 1821. *Haplanthus tentaculatus* (L.) Nees in DC. Prodr. 11 : 513. 1847. *p. p.*; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4 : 507. 1884; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 2 : 453. 1904; Santapau in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 16 : 202. 1967. *H. tentaculatus* var. *neesianus* Santapau in Bot. Mem. Univ. Bombay 2 : 52. 1952. *Bremekampia tentaculata* (L.) Sreem. var. *tentaculata* in Bull. Bot. Surv. Ind. 6 : 324. 1965.

Slender herbs; stem tetragonous, smooth, the upper part pubescent throughout. *Leaves* ovate to obovate, subacute, thin, more or less pubescent on both the upper and lower surfaces, decurrent at base. *Cladodes* filiform, more or less straight, 6 to 15 mm long, ending in 2 soft teeth, softly villous; both short and long glandular hairs present. *Spike* 8-10 cm long. *Flowers* axillary, sessile, in the midst of cladodes. Bracteoles subulate, shorter than the calyx. *Calyx* 3-4 mm long, divided almost to the base; lobes linear-subulate, densely hairy. *Corolla ca* 1.00 cm long, bright blue, bluish-white, white or lilac, 2-lipped, cut about a quarter way down. *Capsule ca* 8 mm long, oblong, pubescent, 8-seeded. *Seeds* 1.5 mm long.

Note : Common, in forest clearings of Khandala during the rains and first part of winter (Santapau 1967) in the undergrowths of hillslopes (in Murabad range).

Distribution : India (Maharashtra, Goa), endemic.

Specimens examined : MAHARASHTRA : Concan, *Stocks* & *Law* *s. n.* (CAL 341455); Thana Dt., Bassian Fort, 21 Jan. 1968, *K. V. Billore* 113727 (BSI): Kedarnath Hill Plateau high, 17 Nov. 1968, *K. V. Billore* 115549 (BSI); Thana Dt., 11 Jan. 1897, *Anon* 49 (MH) and *Govindu* 94424 (MH); Grambhirgad Vdra range, 25 Oct. 1967, *K. V. Billore* 113240; Khanvada R. F., Bordi Range, 11 Jan. 1968, *K. V. Billore* 113443; Chahad Khind forest, Palghar range, 15 Jan. 1968, *K. V. Billore* 113589; Sidgad, Murabad range, 12 Apr. 1968, *K. V. Billore* 113886 (BSI, MH); Pune; Kate Pani forest, Ambavane-Mulshi taluk, 26 Oct. 1964, *B. V. Reddi* 99438; Borchi, 10 Jan. 1968, *K. V. Billore* 113414; Matheran, *Anon, s. n.* (CAL 941454); Banks of Tapti, *T. Cooke* 162; Elephanta caves, *Anon* *s. n.* (MH); Salsette Range Forests, 152 m, 20 Feb. 1900, *G. M. Ryan* 35 (MH). GOA : Baisan, Village near Tudal, 21 Apr. 1963, *K. C. Kanodia* 88191; no locality, *L. D. Garade s. n.* (BSI).

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